

The WASHINGTON who never FAILED

MODERATION and determination are the two dominant characteristics of which time has not robbed Washington. Of them, the first is the one which has deprived him of a great deal of the appreciation which has been lavished on less deserving characters.

What ever the vices of the man, they were always held within respectable restraint. Whatever his virtues, he never gave them undue prominence.

So it is that, after more than a cen-



George Washington



WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY

tury, there has come a tendency to depreciate the ability of the one man who, more than any other, would naturally be exalted. For a long time it was held that his fame was tarnished because he swore false oaths at the battle of Monmouth. That was succeeded by the present epoch, which has chosen to regard him as a lovable gentleman, with enough horse sense not to make a fool of himself and, by a series of events over which he had no control, to become the father of his country.

And yet it is doubtful if another character of the age is more to be admired for its many-sided excellences. As a man, warrior and statesman, Washington yields to no figure of his time.

What place Washington held, in his own day, must now become a matter of interest. Shortly after his death, Felix Fauleon voiced the opinion of the French parliamentarians when he addressed the legislative assembly as follows:

"The tomb has claimed him who was the model of republican perfection. This is not the time to trace all this truly great man has accomplished for the liberties of America, the generous inspirations which he imparted to the French who were attracted to his school of arms; the sublime act which will ever add lustre to his memory, when, after having exerted his talents in giving liberty to his country, he voluntarily relinquished supreme power to conceal his glory in the obscurity of private life."

Naturally, Napoleon was attracted to the great general who led an army of ragamuffins to victory, after a long campaign of almost unparalleled vicissitudes, and whose power was attested by the fact that none of his general, except Wayne, accomplished much after they left him. When the news of his death reached France, the first consul issued the following order:

"Washington is no more! That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The first consul, in consequence, orders that, for ten days, black crepe shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the republic."

At almost the same time the Gazette de France said: "Washington is dead! The news in the time of the directory it would have been imprudent to announce. Now, the heart may with confidence abandon itself to all the generous emotions of the soul, and we may dare to weep at the tomb of a great man. A general funeral service has been ordered in America, and this will be observed by the citizens of every nation. No period has sustained a loss so irreparable as the end of the eighteenth century."

This concluding sentence may be taken as generally expressing the estimation in which the "father of his country" was then held. Since then, with that flash tendency to appreciate high-sounding phrases rather than sound statesmanship, it has become the fashion rather to exalt the orators and the writers, who had secondary roles, than to accept the verdict of colonial times.

It is doubly strange, too, that in a country whose citizenship is rapidly altering, because of the large and continuous additions from foreign lands, should have no one great work, not even an essay, which vitally and vigorously presents the character of its first great general, statesman and citizen.

When reading the first president's letters, it seems strange that his correspondence should never have excited more attention or study. By comparison they are almost unknown when one considers for example how much attention and controversy has been directed of late years to lives and writings of Hamilton and Burr.

Very strange it is, indeed, that the correspondence of so commanding a character as Washington should be so little known to the ninety and more millions of people who owe their liberty and prosperity to him. And to the fact

tribute to his love of freedom, his wisdom and kindness of heart. All of them show why he never failed in anything of consequence he undertook. Without exception, they bear witness to the thought, the careful consideration, the sound judgment of his work.

With these qualities dominant, there is lacking, as a matter of course, the bias, the egotism, the proneness to give way to the passions, that have caused so many able men to fail.

Above all, there is an abounding love of freedom, an all-powerful desire to serve the best interests of his fellowmen, that cannot fail to touch the heart of any one who cares to read the old volumes that have been shelved in favor of so much less worthy material.

Take him, for instance, as a soldier. His earlier show that he realized fully the difficulties of the task ahead of him. First of all, being divided and subdivided by the claims of the various colonies that the troops they raised should be devoted to their own defense. As he wrote to the governor of Connecticut:

"I am by no means insensible to the situation of the people on the coast. I wish I could extend protection to all, but the numerous detachments necessary to remedy the evil would amount to a dissolution of the army, or make the most important operations of the campaign depend upon the practical operations of two or three men-of-war and transports."

Again, when he was recruiting his forces, he was dismayed by the fact that not all the people were animated by motives as high as his. To his secretary, Joseph Reed, one of the closest of his friends, he wrote:

"Such dearth of public spirit, and such want of virtue, such stock jobbing, and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one kind or another in this great change of military arrangement, I never saw before, and I pray God's mercy I may never see again. What will be the end of these manoeuvres is beyond my scan. I tremble at the prospect."

Could I have foreseen what I have experienced and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth should have induced me to accept this command."

His letters during the winter at Valley Forge are models of their kind. But nothing he wrote, during his period of command, bears higher tribute to his character as a man than his letters to General Gage that "the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail, appropriated to felons."

General Gage insolently replied that but for his clemency the captured men would have been hanged, and made counter-charges that British captives were mistreated. To this Washington replied with the following letter:

"I addressed you, sir, on the 11th instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for that humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America whom the fortune of war, chance or a mistaken confidence had thrown into your hands. Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most prominent; whether our virtuous citizens whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the merciless instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborne to exhibit; whether the authority under which I act is usurped or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political discussion, nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature give me over you; much less shall I stoop to retort and in-

ductive, but the intelligence you say you have received from our army deserves a reply. I have taken time, sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with the tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable pariahs, whose counsels and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love to their country."

"You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for purity, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it."

"What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whom you, too, appeal, Judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors."

To Washington's high personal character, and his lack of small weaknesses, his correspondence all bears testimony.

As a statesman, Washington was as sure, as broadminded and as determined as he was as a general. All his letters to his friends and to those who served him show that his efforts were directed toward the prevention, not only of entangling alliances abroad, but to calming internal dissensions and directing the business of the nation into healthy channels.

For a time the agricultural interests and the merchants saw the growth of manufactures with jealousy and distrust. But Washington yielded to no economic fallacies. Scarcely had the Revolution been brought to a successful termination when he wrote to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, in 1778, as follows:

"The promoting of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe that I cannot conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economic societies, to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects of your institution are, therefore, in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without incurring an unreasonable expense or very great inconvenience."

Along educational lines Washington's ideas were equally sure and far-seeing. When the federal commissioners in 1795 were considering the erection of a university, he wrote to them as follows:

"It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many, under these circumstances, who escape the danger of contracting principles unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending ardent and susceptible minds from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating their own."

"For this reason I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition, with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life; and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising republic, contributing from their intercourse and interchange of information to the removal of prejudices, which might perhaps sometimes arise from local circumstances."

These few extracts have been selected at random from Washington's correspondence, extending over a period of 35 years. If they stimulate just a few persons to make a first-hand study of the life and writings of the father of this country they will have fulfilled their mission.

CHARRED BONES FOUND IN TUNNEL

MEXICAN BANDIT LEADER IS SAID TO HAVE HELD UP TRAIN.

EIGHT AMERICANS AMONG THE DEAD.

Imprisoned Passengers Are Completely Consumed By Intense Heat After Wreck in Burning Tunnel.

Cumbre, Chihuahua—Charred bones and several metal buttons and buckles from clothing were the only traces discovered of the bodies of the 40 passengers and crew of the train wrecked in the Cumbre tunnel of the Mexico & Northwestern railway Wednesday night.

A rescue party equipped with oxygen helmets to guard them against the effects of the smoke and fumes of the still smoldering wreckage, made their way from the south portal of the tunnel, over the wreckage of the burned freight train to the locomotive and forward cars of the passenger train. Nothing remained of the cars but the metal frames and trucks and it is believed the bodies of the imprisoned passengers must have been completely destroyed by the intense heat.

The wreckage is buried under from five to 10 feet of earth and rock from the caved walls and roof of the tunnel.

Maximo Castillo, who was in command of the party that held up the freight train and pushed it into the tunnel where it was set on fire, had with him only 12 men and two women. It is said he did not stop the passenger train but that he and his men went over the divide to watch the approach of the train and see it dash into the tunnel where the track was blocked by the burning freight. The bandits then disappeared.

The victims included at least eight Americans and 30 Mexicans, according to a dispatch from American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua to the state department at Washington.

Gibson Lauds Pike Project.

Muskegon, Mich.—Pointing out that the West Michigan pike project, the plan to build an automobile road along the east shore of Lake Michigan, would, when completed, be one of the biggest events in development of this section of the state known in its history, John I. Gibson, secretary of West Michigan Development bureau, made the feature speech at the big annual banquet of Muskegon Chamber of Commerce Saturday night. Nearly 400 members of the organization with two score guests from all parts of the state were in attendance. Lieut. Gov. John Q. Ross acted as toastmaster.

Appropriation for Indian School.

Washington—An appropriation of \$56275 for the education of 325 Indians at the Mount Pleasant, Mich., Indian school is carried in the Indian appropriation bill reported to the house by the committee of Indian affairs.

For general repairs and improvements, and appropriation of \$5,000 is to be made.

The only other item in the bill for Michigan Indians is that of \$3,600 for the pay of employees at the Mackinac agency.

Abandon Board of Food Inspection.

Washington—The board of food and drug inspection in the department of agriculture, which often was the center of attack by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist, has been abandoned by Secretary Houston.

At the department of agriculture it was said the board had been abolished in the interest of efficiency and economy. Dr. Carl Alsberg, who succeeded Dr. Wiley as pure food chief, will decide the appeals that formerly went to the board. He will be assisted by Dr. R. L. Emerson, of Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Abraham Abradella, proprietor of an Alpena hotel, threw \$100 in bills into the stove instead of a handful of waste paper. He managed to save \$300.

Mrs. John Ives, blind, and 70 years old, of Saginaw, was burned fatally when her clothes caught fire from a live coal while she was putting wood in the stove.

The Ann Arbor Civic association has planned an alfalfa campaign for Washtenaw county. It is planned to make this county one of the leading alfalfa producers in the state.

According to the monthly crop bulletin issued by Secretary of State Martindale, wheat was not damaged to any extent during January. In January 1912, 419 bushels of wheat were marketed at the various flour mills and grain elevators in the state. In the last six months 4,000,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed in Michigan.

Happy Bake Days



CALUMET BAKING POWDER



The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all. For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakes.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocer knows. Ask him.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't give injury when you buy cheap or low-cost baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to any milk and soda.

Disproving a Proverb.
Lady Cook (Tennessee Clafin) was talking in Pittsburgh about time's changes.

"Woman used to wear the hoop skirt," she said, "and the wind blew it up outrageously. She now wears the slashed skirt, a much more modest affair."

"Time changes all things," ended Lady Cook. "I said to a young man the other day:

"Distance lends enchantment." "But not," he answered, "when you're taking your girl home in a taxicab."

ITCHING TERRIBLE ON LIMB

R. F. D. No. 3, Clarkfield, Minn.—"My trouble was of long standing. It started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor till the spell was over."

"I bought lots of salves and tried many different kinds of medicine but without any success. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching. But I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was complete." (Signed) S. O. Gordon, Nov. 20, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

The Way It Looks.
"How do you pronounce Huerta's name?" "It is a little uncertain, but I don't think it will be very long before it is pronounced Dennis."

Water in bluing is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, makes clothes whiter than snow. Adv.

Unpleasant to Hear.
"The very sound of some people's voices is exasperating."
"Quite true. Especially when they say, 'Move on,' or 'Pay up.'"

Men Fight On Their Stomachs

Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body. This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oil the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

Has brought relief to many thousands every year for over forty years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send for trial box of Tablets—Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 Pages for 21c.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats.

1. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1912 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

M. V. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agent

Sore Throat BROWN'S

Original and guaranteed relief. See, use and tell. Sample Free. John L. Brown & Son, P. O. Box 2712, Boston, Mass.